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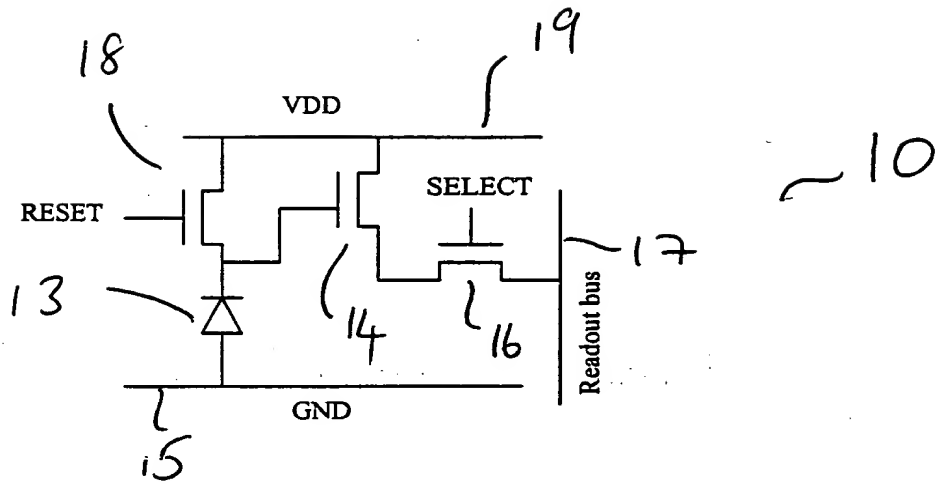


Fig. 1

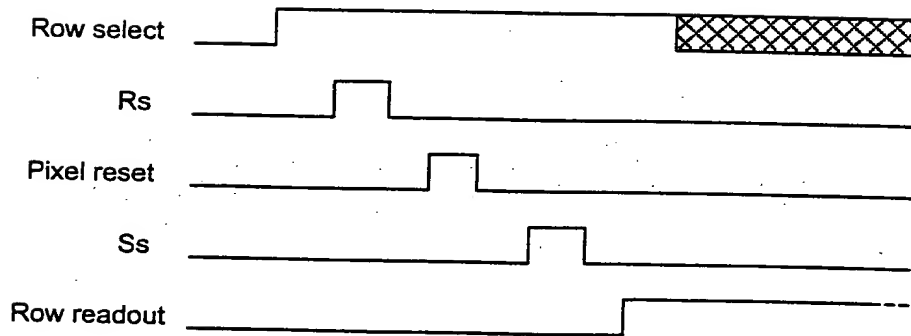
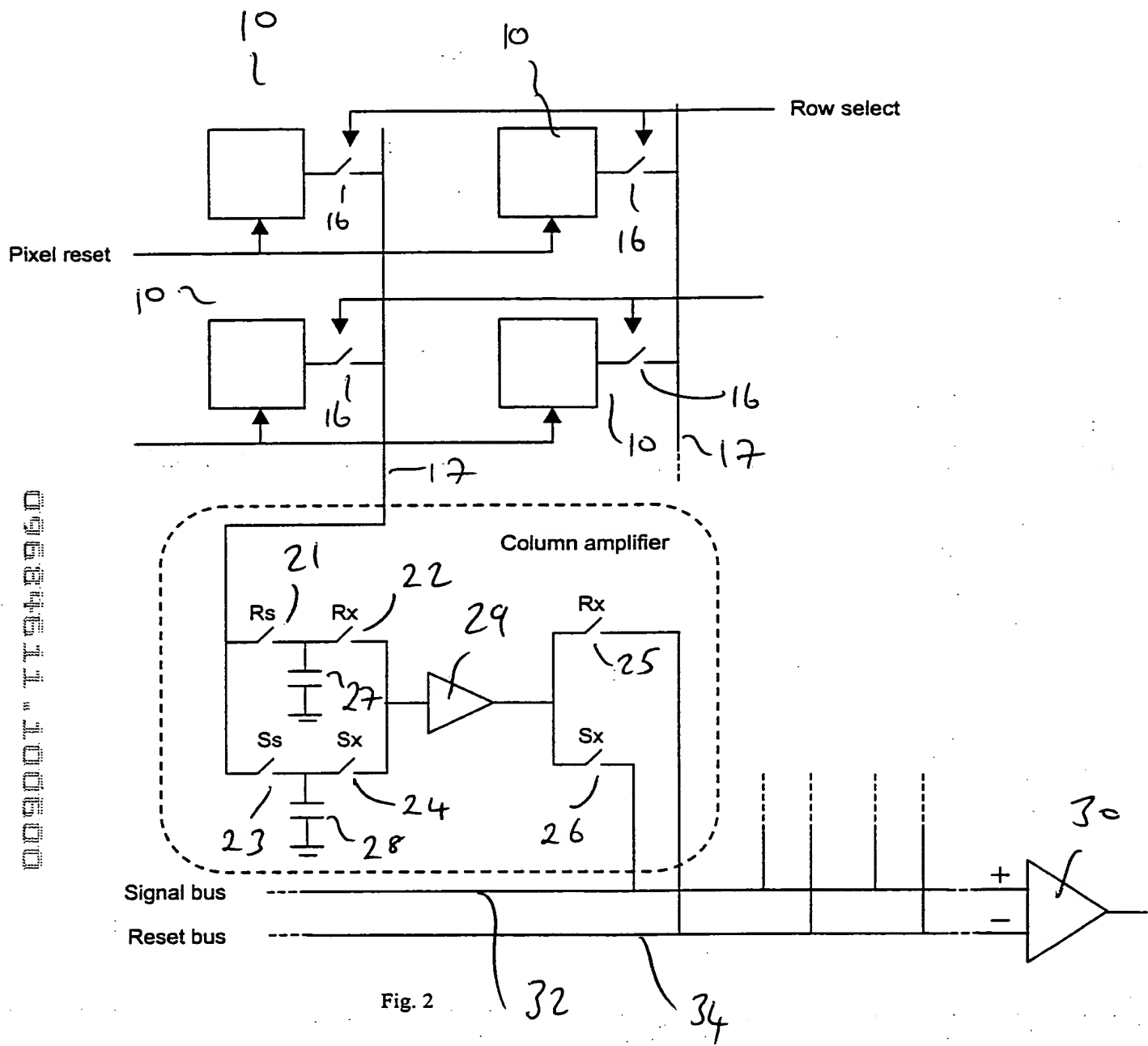


Fig. 3

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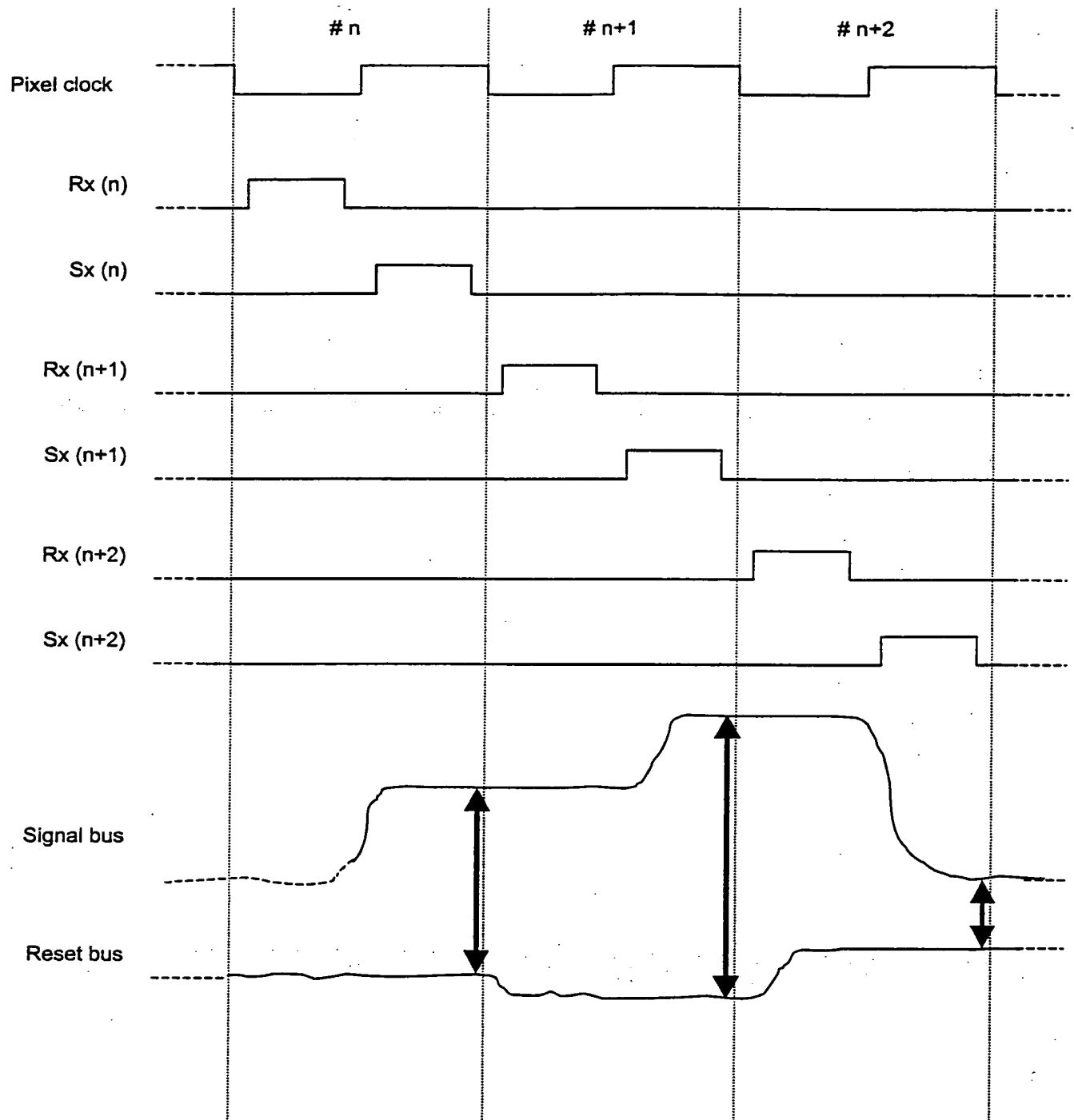


Fig. 4

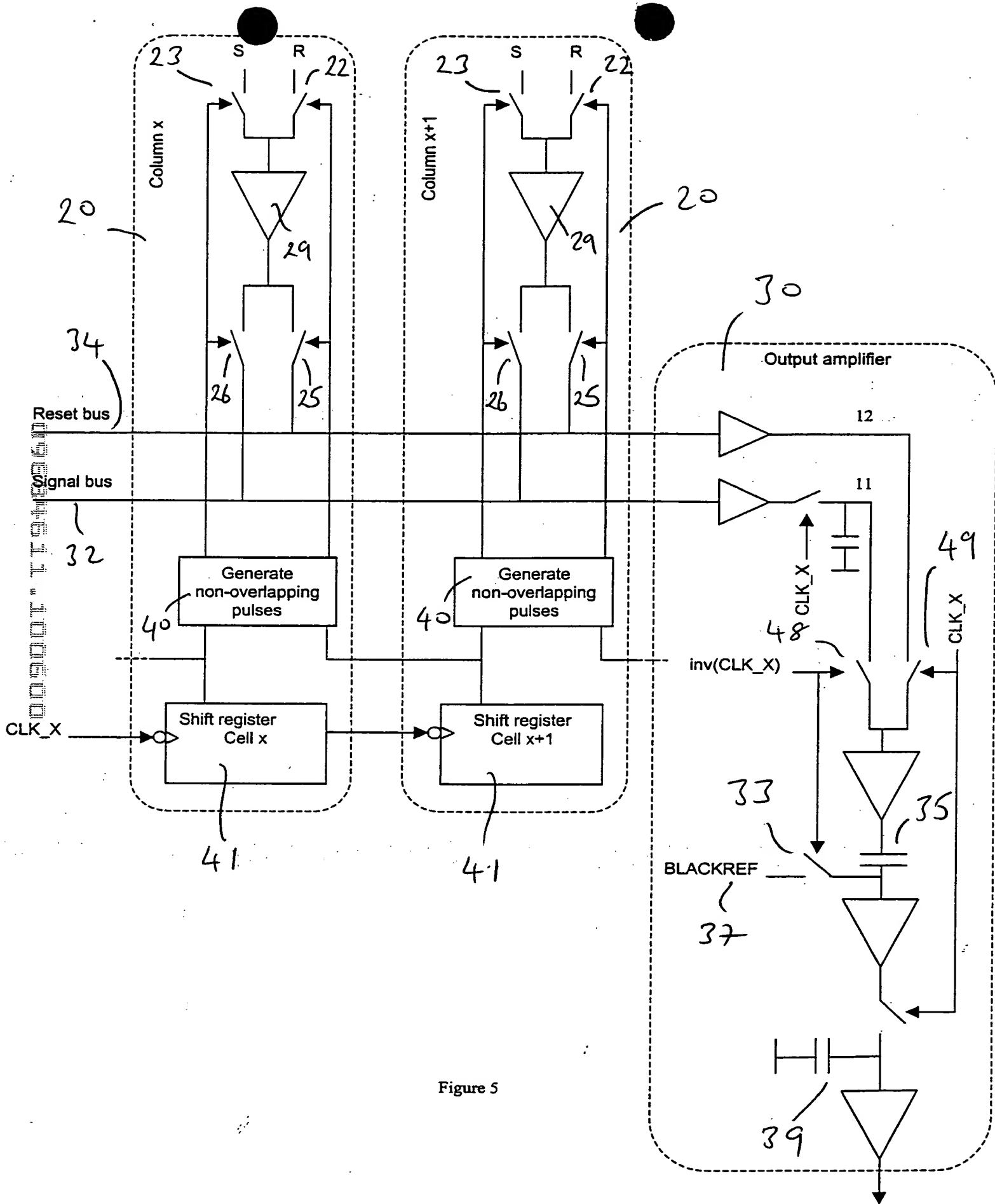


Figure 5

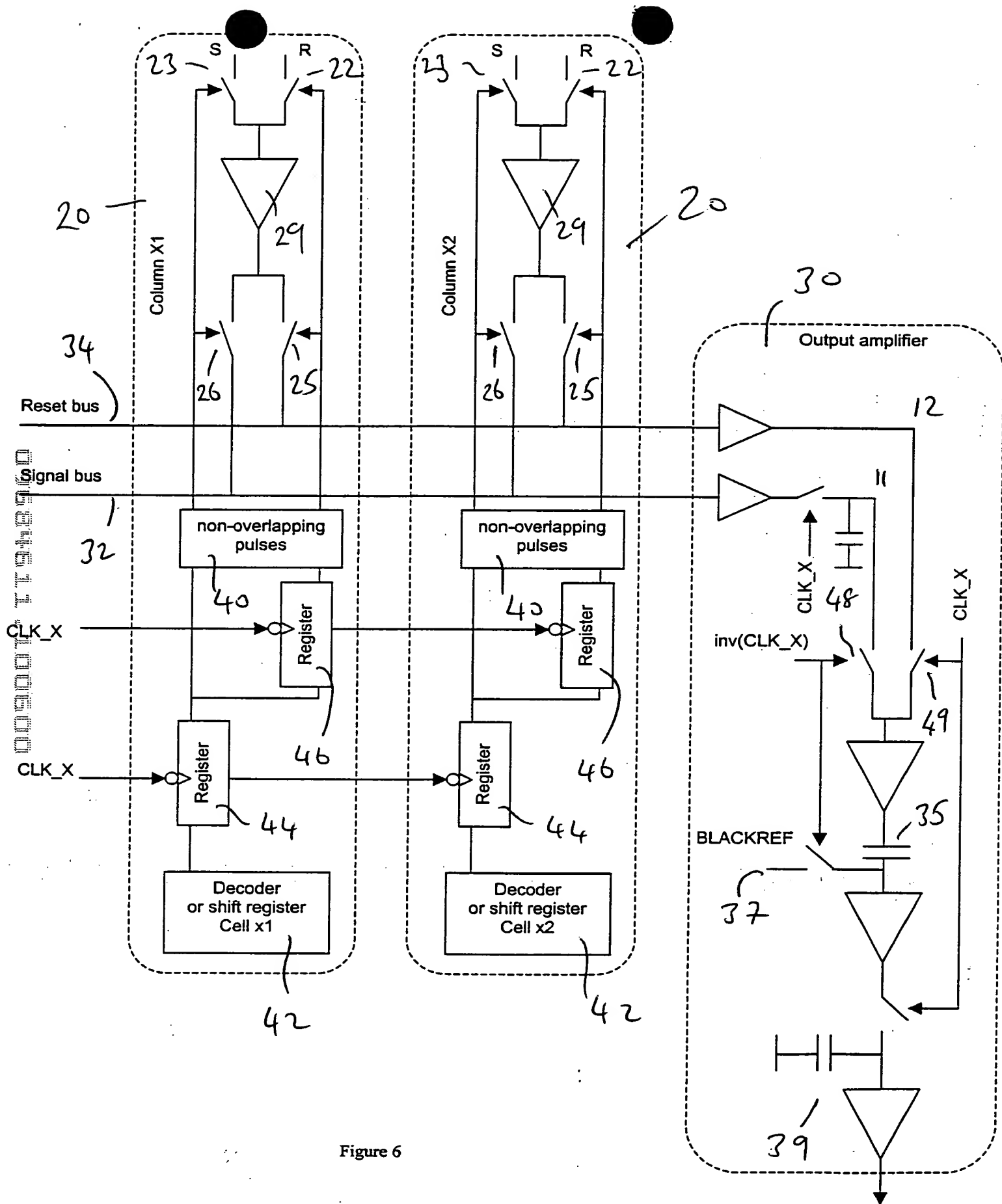


Figure 6

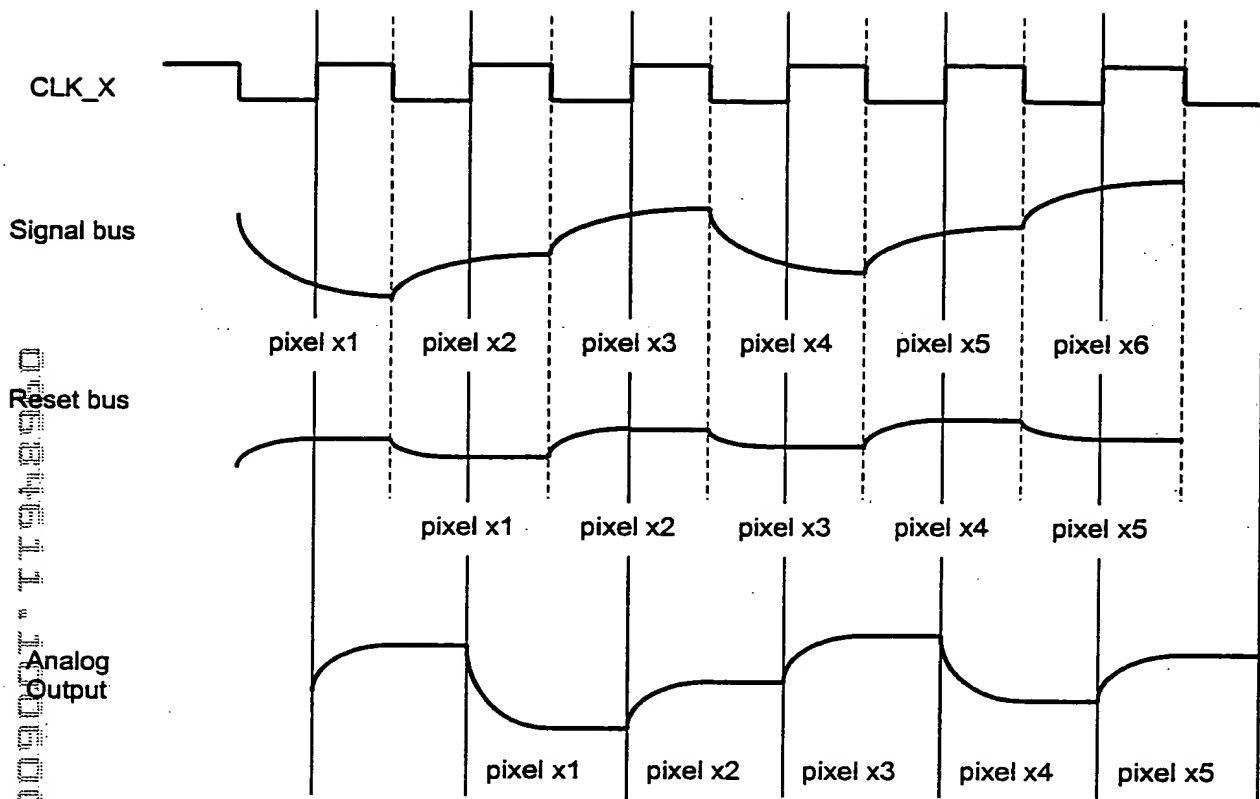


Fig. 7

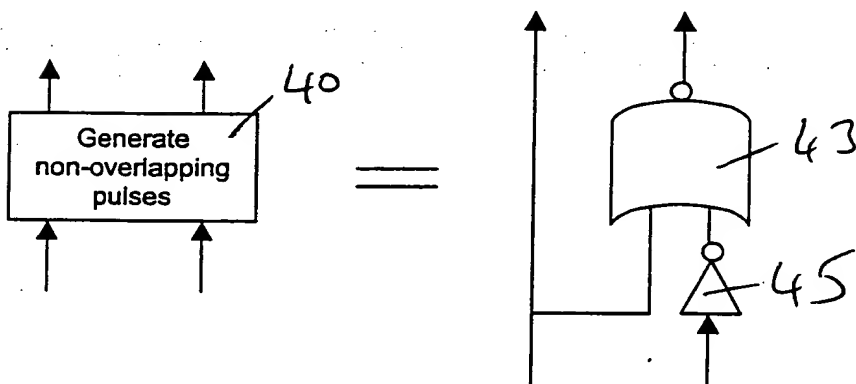


Fig. 8

The diagram illustrates the internal structure of a column amplifier and its connection to an output amplifier. The column amplifier, enclosed in a dashed box on the left, features two input channels. The top channel consists of a resistor R_s in series with a switch D , followed by an inverter. The bottom channel consists of a resistor S_s in series with a switch D , followed by an inverter. The outputs of these inverters are labeled R_x and S_x . The R_x output is connected to the non-inverting input (+) of the output amplifier, while the S_x output is connected to the inverting input (-). The output amplifier, shown in a dashed box on the right, is a common-emitter stage with an emitter resistor E and a collector resistor E . The output of the column amplifier is connected to the base of the output amplifier. The output of the output amplifier is connected to the output of the column amplifier.

Fig. 10 (PRIOR ART, generalized)

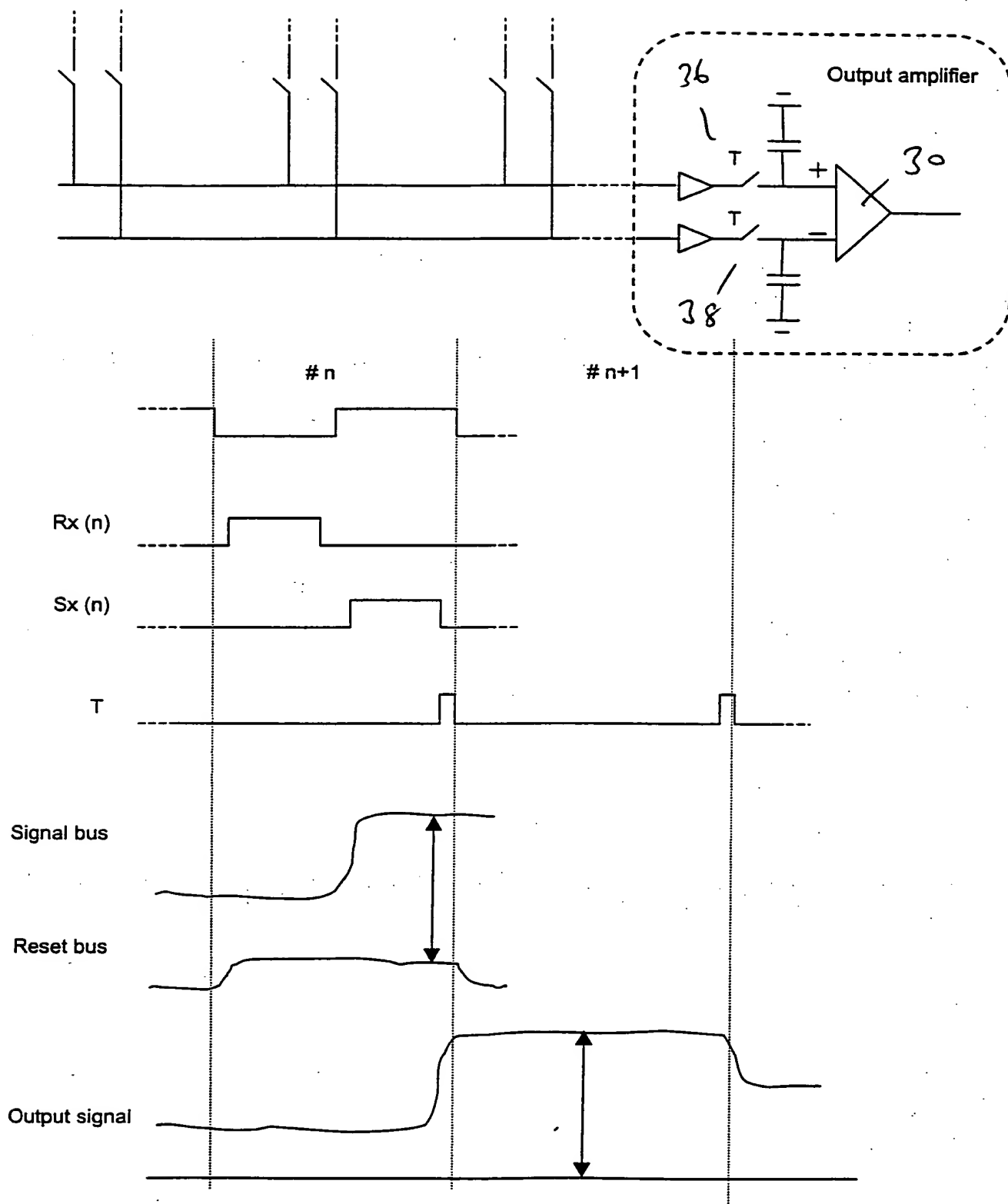


Fig. 11

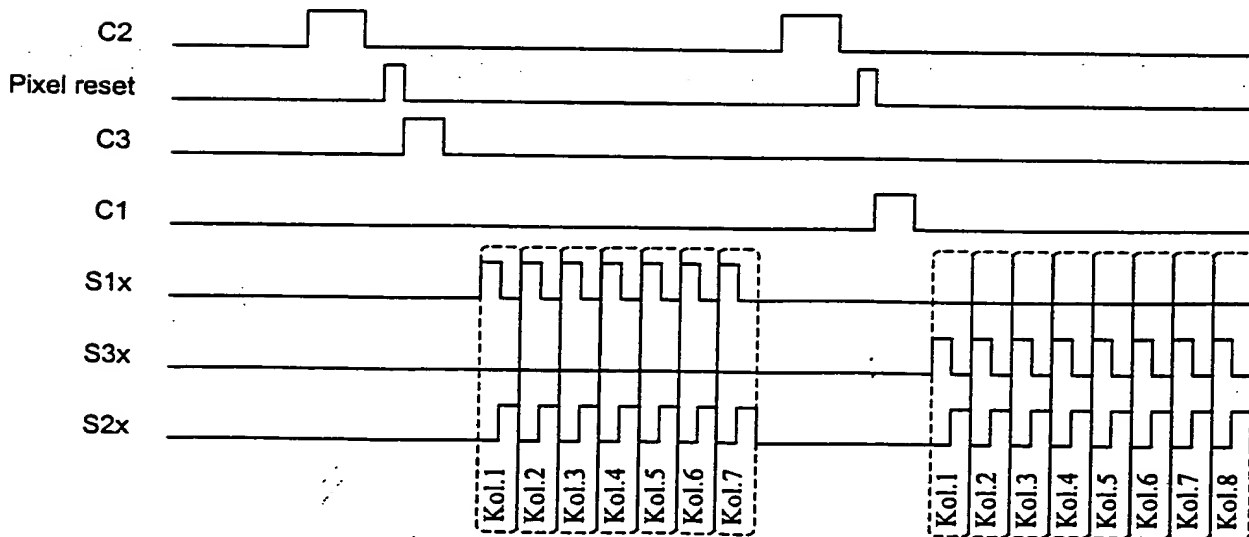
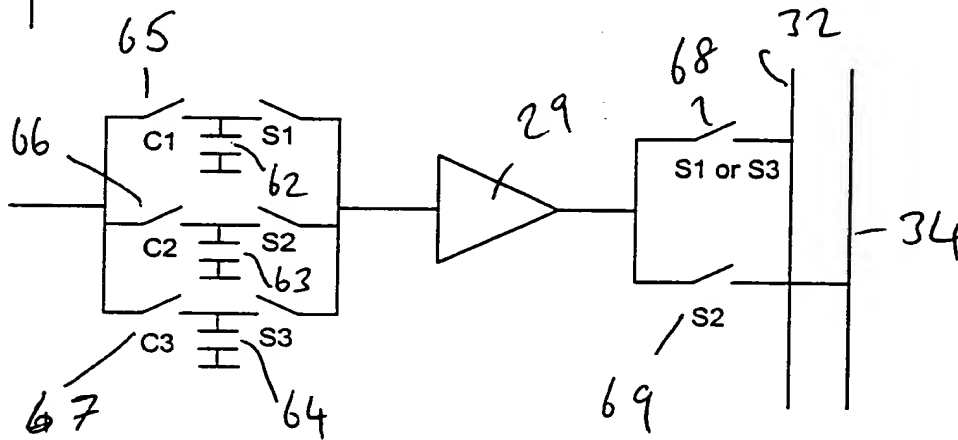
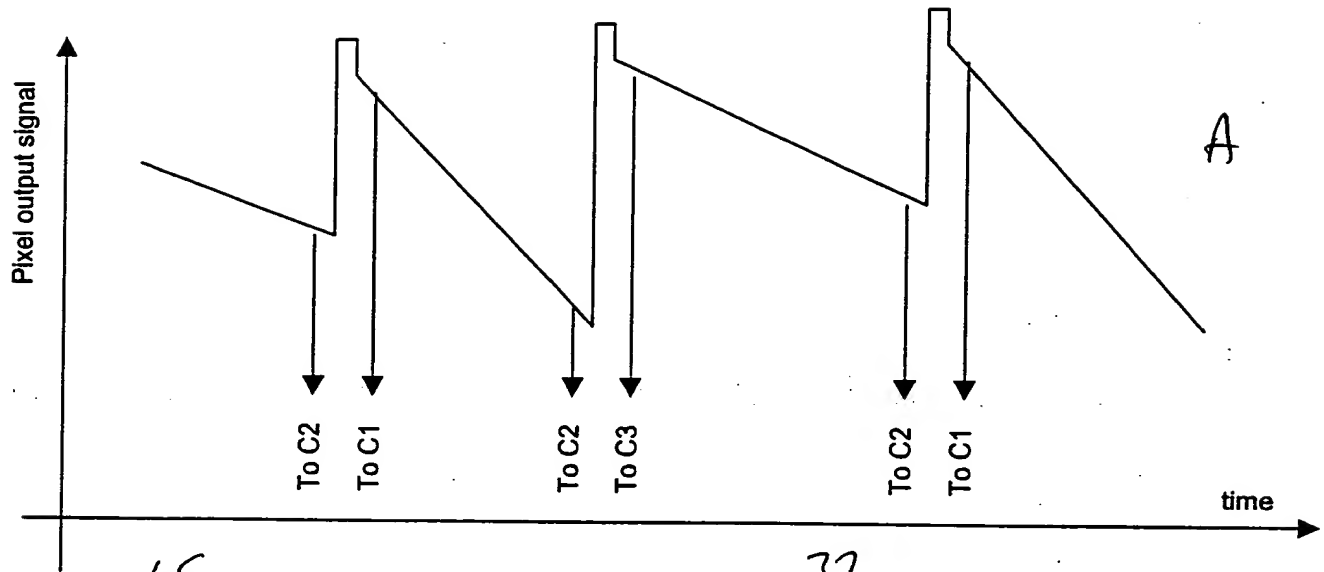


Fig. 12

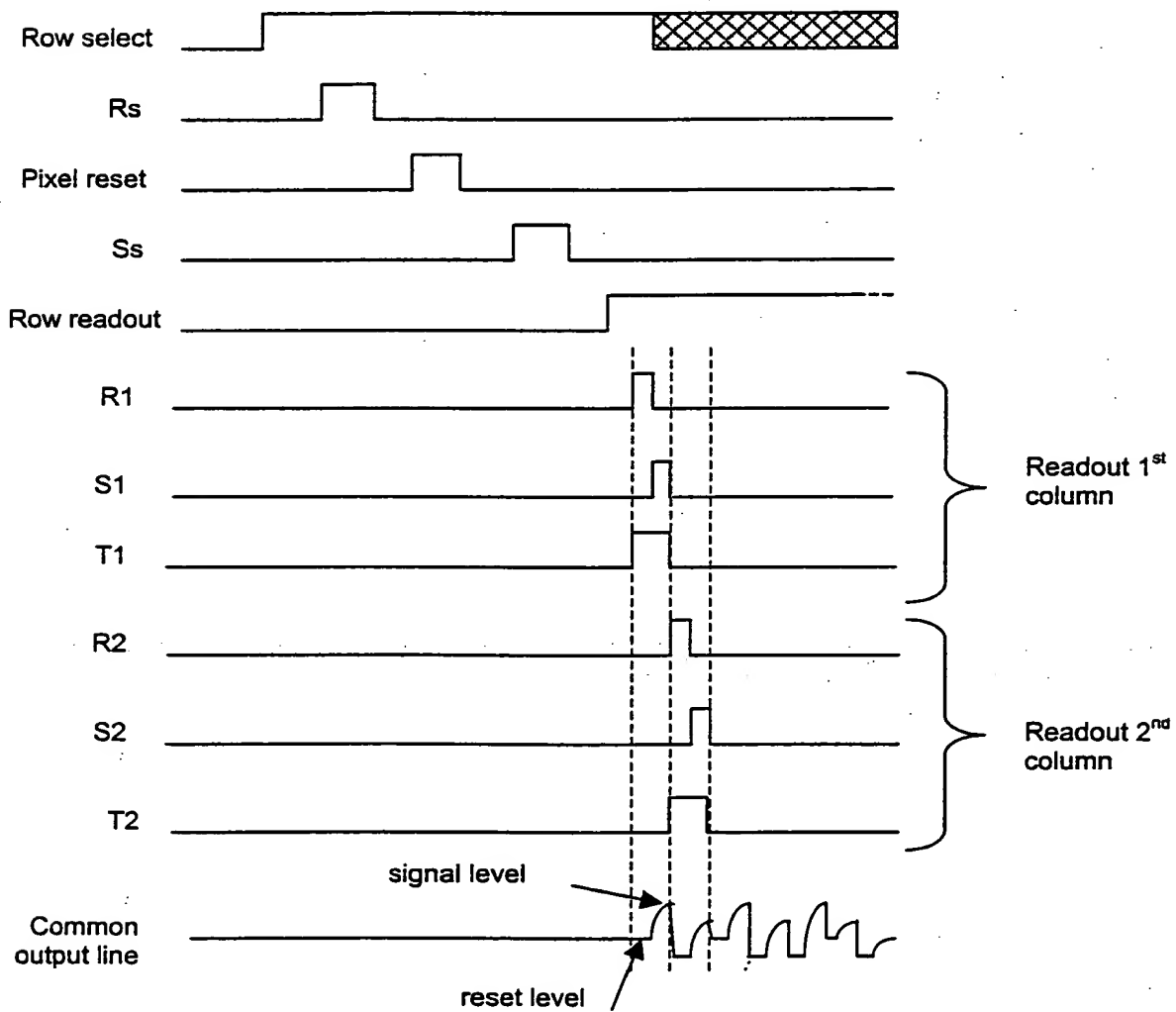
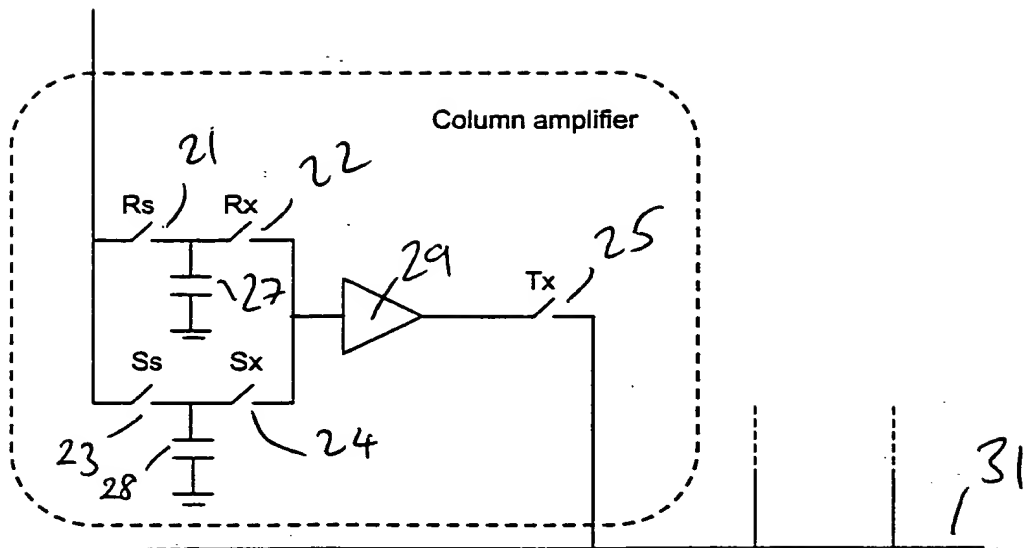


Fig. 13